

CONSTRUCTION KIT FOR A SPRING-DRIVEN CABLE DRUM

This invention relates to a cable drum in general and a construction kit for such a drum in particular.

5 *Prior Art*

Known cable drums comprise a drum body which is supported in bearings free to rotate on an axle and forms a winding surface for a cable between two lateral round plates. One or more spiral springs exert a force opposite to the direction of unwinding, so that while it is being unwound, the cable is kept under initial tension. As derivatives, there are cable drums designed to unwind to the left and cable drums designed to unwind to the right.

- To simplify stock management, EP 0802601 proposes a spring-driven cable drum, which can be converted so as to unwind in the desired direction.
- 15 These cable drums consist basically of a drum shell forming the winding surface for the cable, two lateral drum plates, one of them incorporating a bearing, a slip ring unit with a common axle, a lateral fixing flange for the free end of this axle, an enclosed spring cassette pushed on to the axle over a spring anchor hub and a set collar to fix the spring nut on the axle. Should a change of unwinding direction from left to right be desired, the fixing flange is freed and the drum plate and bearing withdrawn from the axle. The spring cassette and the spring anchor hub can then be taken out of the drum shell, as also the set collar. The spring cassette, spring anchor hub and set collar are then turned through 180° and pushed on to the common axle again in reverse order. Finally, the drum plate with the bearing and the fixing flange are fitted again. As this conversion is relatively complicated, it normally has to be carried out by a specialist.
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A task of this invention was to make available to the end user a construction kit with which he could build, all in one and in the simplest possible

way, a cable drum unwinding to the left and a cable drum unwinding to the right. This task is fulfilled by a construction kit according to Claim 1.

Description of the Invention

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A construction kit for a spring-driven cable drum according to the invention consists of a pre-assembled drum core the housing of which forms a winding surface for the cable and containing at least one spiral spring and at least one spring anchor hub, this pre-assembled drum core having an axle channel

- 10 without an axle passing right through it and the spring anchor hub being fixed to all intents and purposes axially to this axle channel. This construction kit is supplied with a separate axle which can be inserted into the axle channel from either side of the pre-assembled drum core, so designed that the insertion of the axle in either direction creates a form-fit rotary coupling between the spring anchor hub and the axle. Use of this kit provides the means to determine the unwinding direction of the cable drum in the simplest possible way by turning the whole pre-assembled drum core round. It may be noted furthermore that such a construction kit according to the invention can be very easily and safely packed for dispatch.

- 20 15 The form-fit rotary coupling between the spring anchor hub and the axle can consist, for example, of a spline or a key. By preference, a cylindrical key will be used, fitting loosely into a longitudinal bore in the spring anchor hub, the axle being provided with a longitudinal cylindrical key groove.

- 25 20 The pre-assembled drum core is preferably provided with two ball bearings of equal size, each one constituting an exit hole of the axle channel, thus providing symmetrical support for the cable drum.

- 30 25 In its standard version, the construction kit also includes a fixing flange which is or can be fixed to one end of the axle. This fixing flange can then advantageously be provided with a cylindrical extension of such size as to form a close sliding fit with the inner ring of the ball bearing. In the inner ring of the other ball bearing, a bush can then advantageously be fitted, similarly of such size as to form a close sliding fit with this inner ring.

For most applications, the construction kit also includes a slip ring unit with a fixed slip ring stack clamped to the other end of the axle and a slip ring unit housing. On each side of the pre-assembled drum core, means of attachment for the slip ring unit housing are then provided, so that the slip ring unit can be 5 fixed to either side of the pre-assembled drum core, depending on the desired direction of unwinding.

Two spring units are normally arranged inside the pre-assembled drum core. The first spring unit comprises a first spring cassette and a first spiral spring, the outer end of the first spiral spring being supported by the first spring 10 cassette. The second spring unit comprises a second spring cassette and a second spiral spring, the outer end of the second spiral spring being supported by the second spring cassette. A first spring anchor hub is supported by the inner end of the first spiral spring co-axially with the axle channel.

In a first embodiment, a second spring anchor hub is supported by the 15 inner end of the second spiral spring axially in the axle channel. When the axle is inserted in the axle channel, a form-fit rotary coupling is constituted between the first spring anchor hub and the axle and between the second spring anchor hub and the axle. In this first embodiment, both spring cassettes are attached to the drum core, unable to rotate with respect to the latter, so that the first and 20 second spiral springs are coupled in parallel. For the attachment of at least one of the spring cassettes, unable to rotate with respect to the housing of the drum core, the construction kit advantageously includes at least one locking pin.

In a second embodiment, a second spring anchor hub is attached to the first spring cassette, unable to rotate with respect to the latter. When the axle is 25 inserted in the tube, a form-fit rotary coupling is constituted between the first spring anchor hub and the axle, but not between the second spring anchor hub and the axle. In this embodiment, the second spring cassette is fixed, unable to rotate, to the drum core, but the second spring cassette is not, so that the first and second spiral springs are coupled in series.

30 The pre-assembled drum core is preferably mounted on a cylindrical body, the outer surface of which forms a direct winding surface for a cable. The construction kit includes a set of round plates, one of which can be attached to

each side of the pre-assembled drum core. As round plates of a variety of sizes and designs can be screwed on to the drum core, a single drum core can cover a wide field of applications. This also makes it much easier to protect the round plates, which are not yet fitted to the drum core, against damage during
5 transport.

Key to the figures

In what follows, the invention will be described in greater detail with
10 reference to the attached drawings. These show the following:

- Fig. 1: a longitudinal section through a spring-driven cable drum, with two spiral springs coupled in parallel;
- Fig. 2: a cross section along the line 2-2' in Fig. 1;
- 15 Fig. 3: a cross section along the line 3-3' in Fig. 1;
- Fig. 4: a longitudinal section through a spring-driven cable drum, with two spiral springs coupled in series;
- Fig. 5: a cross section along the line 5-5' in Fig. 4;
- Fig. 6: a cross section along the line 6-6' in Fig. 4.

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Description of a preferred embodiment of the Invention with reference to the figures

The spring-driven cable drum 10 shown in the Figures is assembled from
25 a construction kit according to the invention, for which essentially the following components are required: a pre-assembled drum core 12, a fixing flange 14, an axle 16, a bush 18, a pair of round plates 20, 20' and a slip ring unit 22.

The pre-assembled drum core 12 comprises a cylindrical housing which basically consists of two end plates 26, 26' and a shell 28. The two end plates
30 26, 26' are held together axially by screwed rods (not shown). The shell 28 is clamped between the two end plates 26, 26' and forms a winding surface for a cable (not shown). This winding surface is bounded laterally by the two round

plates 20, 20', which are fastened by means of screws 30 (indicated only by dotted lines) to the end plates 26, 26'. Each of the end plates 26, 26' is mounted on a ball bearing 32, 32' with its outer ring pressed into a bore. The two ball bearings 32, 32' are identical and in particular have an identical internal bearing

- 5 diameter. They constitute the openings at the ends of an axle channell in the pre-assembled drum core 12.

The fixing flange 14 comprises a fixing plate 34 and a socket 36 centrally bored to accommodate the axle 16. The latter has an assembly end 38 which is inserted in the bore in the socket 36 and held there by a clamping screw 39.

- 10 The front end of the socket 36 takes the shape of a cylindrical extension 40 of such size that it forms a close sliding fit in the inner ring of the ball bearing 32. The inner ring 42 is positioned coaxially and in contact with a shoulder surface 44 of the socket 36. A lip seal 46 seals the annular crevice between the end plate 26 and the socket 36.

- 15 The second ball bearing 32' accommodates the bush 18 which is similarly of such size as to form a close sliding fit in the inner ring 42' of the ball bearing 32'. The bush 18 can be slid along the axle 16 and is positioned with a shoulder surface 44' in contact with the inner ring 42' of the ball bearing 32'. The other end 50 of the axle 16 projects out of the bush 18. The bush 18 is held in place 20 longitudinally on the axle 16 by means of a retaining ring 51. The longitudinally secured bush 18 thus holds the pre-assembled drum core 12 with the inner ring 42 of its ball bearing 32 in contact with the shoulder surface 44 of the fixing flange 14 opposite to it. The retaining ring 51 may be, for example, a retaining ring to DIN 471.

- 25 The slip ring unit 22 comprises in its essentials a slip ring stack 52 with slip rings, collector brushes 56 and an enclosed housing 60 in two parts. The slip ring stack 52 is fastened to the second end 50 of the axle 16 by a locking screw 62. The housing 60 is screwed to the end plate 26' with screws 66. The collector brushes 56 are fixed to the housing 60. When the drum core 12 rotates 30 about the axle 16, the collector brushes 56 consequently rotate about the stationary slip ring stack 52.

Inside the drum core 12 two spring units 70, 70' are arranged axially one behind the other between the two end plates 26, 26'. Each spring unit 70, 70' contains a spring cassette 72, 72' and a spiral spring 74, 74' enclosed in the spring cassette 72, 72'. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the outer end 76, 76' of each 5 of the spiral springs 74, 74' engages with an anchor strip 78, 78' in the spring cassette 72, 72'. Inside the innermost spiral coil 79, 79' of each spiral spring 74, 74' a spring anchor hub 80, 80' is provided. The inner end of the spiral spring 74, 74' seats here on a shoulder surface 81, 81' of its spring anchor hub 80, 80'. It may also be noted that when the axle 16 is removed, the spring anchor hub 10 80, 80' of each spiral spring 74, 74' is held to all intents and purposes on the axis of the open axle channel of the pre-assembled drum core 12.

Each of the spring anchor hubs 80, 80' has a hole 82, 82' for the axle 16 bored through it. By means of a key 84 or 84', as the case may be, a form-fit coupling can be effected between the spring anchor hub 80 or 80', as the case 15 may be, and the axle 16 by the insertion of the axle 16 into the axle channel, so that the inner end of the spiral spring 74, 74' can be fixed to the stationary axle 16 by means of the spring anchor hub 80 or 80', as the case may be. The keys 84, 84' should preferably be cylindrical keys pushed into key grooves 86, 86' in the spring anchor hubs 80, 80'. These key grooves 86, 86' are positioned in the 20 spring anchor hubs 80, 80' along the length of the holes 82, 82' in such a way that the cylindrical keys 84, 84' project partially into the holes 82, 82'. When the axle 16 is inserted, the cylindrical key 84, 84' interacts with a cylindrical key groove 88 made longitudinally in the outer surface of the axle 16. This creates a form-fit rotary coupling between the spring anchor hub 80 or 80', as the case 25 may be, and the axle 16. However, if no key is inserted in the key grooves 86, 86' of the spring anchor hubs 80, 80', these spring anchor hubs 80, 80' can be rotated with respect to the axle 16.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 3, a key 84, 84' has been inserted in the key groove 86, 86' of each of the spring anchor hubs 80, 80'. The spring 30 cassettes 72, 72' are also attached, unable to rotate, to the housing. For this purpose, the spring cassette 72' can for example be screwed firmly to the end plate 26' by means of screws 89, and the spring cassette 72 can be locked

unable to rotate by means of pins 90. By this means, the two spiral springs 74, 74' are coupled in parallel, thus doubling their available spring force.

In the embodiment shown in Figs 4 to 6, a key 84' is inserted in the key groove 86' of the spring anchor hub 80'. The key groove 86 of the spring anchor hub 80, however, to which the spring cassette 72' is screwed, is empty. The 5 spring cassette 72 is attached unable to rotate to the drum core 12, while the spring cassette 72' is not. By this means, the two spiral springs 74, 74' are coupled in series, thus doubling their available retraction capacity.

It should be noted that it is possible to reverse the direction of unwinding 10 of the spring-driven cable drum 10 without extracting the spring units 70, 70', and even without opening the drum core 12. In fact, the unwinding direction of the spring-driven cable drum 10 can be set simply by fitting the fixing flange 14 either to side A or to side B of the drum core 12. To reverse the unwinding direction of the spring-driven cable drum 10 in Fig. 1 or 2, it is thus only 15 necessary to remove the slip ring unit 22, then pull the drum core 12 off the axle 16, extract the bush 18 from the ball bearing 32' and insert it in the ball bearing 32 before putting the drum core 12 back on to the axle 16, this time with side B towards the fixing flange 14, and mounting the slip ring unit 22 on side A of the drum core 12.

20 It should also be noted that a construction kit for a spring driven cable drum according to the invention can be packed for transport relatively easily and safely because the pre-assembled drum core 12, the axle 16, the round plates 20, 20' and the slip ring unit 22 can be packed in the crate as separate parts.

The spring-driven cable drum 10 can be very easily assembled by the 25 customer, who can choose the desired unwinding direction of the spring-driven cable drum 10 during assembly at no additional cost, simply by positioning either side A or side B of the drum core 12 against the fixing flange 14.

The fact that round plates 20, 20' in a variety of sizes and versions can be 30 screwed on to the drum core 12 means that a single drum core 12 can be used for a wide field of applications.

By coupling the spiral springs 74, 74' either in parallel or in series as described above, it is possible in the simplest possible way to double their spring force or retraction capacity respectively.